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High-Class Groceries **Choice Fruits and Vegetables**

Fresh Celery and Hot House Rhubarb

BLAIRMORE ALBERTA

The Forge Blairmore

ALBERTA

Edw. P. McNeill,
Judge of the District Court
of Macleod.

Conversation Overheard

The Mayor: "Who said Archie resigned as mayor for good?"
 Mike: "Little said so!"
 Marks: "Who said the brewery wasn't working?"
 Lewis: "Little said so!"
 Brown: "Who said Little had ever done anything for Blairmore but knock it, just because he couldn't get everything he wanted?"
 Chorus in Cosmopolitan hotel during Little's absence: "No—No—No!"

Poor Editor Again

"Where's the editor?" bellowed the caller at the office of the Podunk Patriotian. "He's out," said the office devil. "You see we had a house talent play at the town hall the other night and in describing the scene between Mr. and Mrs. Hanks, who played the leading part, the editor wrote: 'He held her tight as she struggled to get in,' but when it got into the paper it read: 'He held her tight as she struggled to get in.' Mr. Hank called about it, and I ain't seen neither of you since."

Bellevue Happenings

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. James Radford, a son.

Mrs. J. B. Hudd paid a business visit to Lethbridge this week.

Archie McLeod, of Blairmore, is expected to arrive on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Campbell, of Burnie, were visiting a camp this week.

Dr. Moore and Ernie Fisher were at Lundbreck this week on business.

Mrs. James Patterson, of Blairmore, was visiting her son, William, in camp this week.

John Petrie, of Hillcrest, was visiting friends at the Rosedale dairy on Sunday last.

Miss Maggie Barrows, of Pincher Creek, was visiting her parents in camp for a few days.

Miss Carney, of Cowley, is spending a few days in camp with her sister, Mrs. William Patterson.

The floods have considerably subsided, and our people have begun to get down to normal sleep.

The Italian people of this camp held a ball in the Workers' hall on Monday night, which was well attended.

A number of local sports attended the races given at the Sanatorium last week, and all reported a "whole of a tune."

William Furrows, of Granum, was in camp for a few days holding up Randall's barber chair.

The ladies of Bellevue intend giving a valentine social on the night of Friday, February the 19th.

A splendid program is being arranged and an enjoyable affair is expected.

Among those who left here this week for Pincher Creek, to join the contingent were E. R. Berks, A. Burrey, G. W. Bagg, R. Grey, D. Morris, E. R. McKenzie, J. Patterson, A. E. Wyatt, J. Sloan, J. Hughes and R. Tennant.

A large crowd assembled at the station to see them off, and some of the Bellevue young ladies are feeling lonesome already.

C. W. Johnson, manager of the Lyric theatre, received a wire from Seattle, Wash., on Tuesday announcing the death of his father, J. S. Johnston.

Mr. Johnston was 72 years of age, and had resided in Seattle for the past twenty years, and was a large property holder there. He was a Mason of high degree and had been a member of that society for over 45 years.

The last instalment of "Lucille Love" will be shown at the Lyric theatre on Wednesday next. On Feb. 24 is "The Ties of Hearts," will begin its thirty runs of thrills, excitement, mystery and intrigue.

In order to enable everyone to read the story, the management has made arrangements to have it published in The Bellevue Times and will also issue leaflets with the story every Wednesday. You can then read the story and see the picture the same night. This is a big undertaking and entails a very heavy expense. In the future, as in the past, no expense will be spared to place before the Bellevue patron the highest class picture the market affords. Don't forget the date and watch for the leaflets.

Fire destroyed a livery barn and its contents at Beaver Mines on Wednesday last.

Miss Alice Beardon returned to Pincher Creek on Sunday, after spending a week with friends in Blairmore.

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Lubricants and Lubrication

Paper read by Charles Slater before a meeting of the North-West Association of Stationary Engineers held at Hillcrest on Thursday, January 11th.

PART I.

"It will be readily granted that lubricants are necessary to every engineer and that the subject of lubrication is one of great interest."

It is surprising that the oiling of an engine has not been made a special science, for had lubrication meant waste of power and fuel, and it was quite possible that many an engineer wasted tons of coal in an attempt to save gallons of oil. In reengineering engines there are many moving parts, and it is of great importance that the frictional resistance be reduced to a minimum. The necessity for efficient lubrication would be predicted when it is remembered that the difference between the I.H.P. and B.H.P. of an engine is at a low estimate, about 15 per cent, and this loss was due to friction in the machine alone.

Lubricants should be purchased with careful regard to their value, rather than price, and in every case should be carefully selected for the special use intended. The best was the cheapest for it was more economical to have the highest priced than those of a cheaper variety.

Lubricants may be roughly divided into three classes—"solid," "semi-solid," and "liquid," but there was no hard and fast dividing line. The solid lubricants of importance are, "graphite," "lubricating grease," and "asphaltes."

The semi-solid, or greases, consist of tallow, palm oil and wax, and the liquid of the fixed animal and vegetable oils, and the mineral or hydro-carbon oils. The solid lubricants are found to work under conditions of great pressure and slow speeds, where fluid ones would not answer.

Graphite was by far the most important and has a wide application, from the heavy mill rolls to the light machinery of silk looms, where the least drop of oil would spoil the fabric.

It is a solid and moderately hard form of carbon, often distinctly crystalline and with a specific gravity of 1.5. Its value as a lubricant was often greatly impaired by the presence of impurities, usually iron oxide and silica. Graphite 99 per cent pure is found in Cumberland, England, and mixed with oil in some form was particularly valuable. In this form it is referred to later in considering cylinder lubrication.

Soapstone was a hydrated silicate of magnesium, also known as talc. Mixed with soap and graphite it is said to be a good lubricant between wood and wood.

Asbestos was a silicate of lime and magnesia similar to soapstone, in many of its properties. Spun into threads and ropes it is used extensively as piston rod packing with the addition of grease to saturate the fibres.

Of the semi-solids, tallow is the most important and mixed with palm oil and an alkali (forming soap) was largely used in the lubrication of wagon axle journals. Palm oil often contained a considerable percentage of fatty acids, causing a corrosive action on iron and steel.

This, however, may be neutralized by the addition of soda-ash producing a palm soap.

Wax had not an extensive application as a lubricant.

Liquids were by far the most important, and consisted of, (a) the fixed animal and fish oils and vegetable oils, (b) the mineral oils.

(a) Fixed oils, so called because they did not off-set and evaporate without decomposition, were subdivided into drying oils and non-drying oils.

The drying oils derived their name from the property they possessed of absorbing oxygen, and becoming, in process of time, solid and brittle. They were obviously suited for varnishes. Linseed oil was the most important of these commercially. Each subdivision of the non-drying animal and vegetable oils provided many useful lubricants. Animal oils, including the fish oils, compressed sperm, lard and neat-foot, tallow and many others.

Sperm oil is extracted from the fat and blubber of the sperm whale, and when good is free from odor, but inferior qualities have a decidedly fishy odor. Its density is very low, ranging from 0.875 to 0.844 (water being one).

It was very valuable as a lubricant, particularly for high speeds and light loads, and only its expense prevented its being more widely used. Its value as a lubricant depended upon its comparatively slight change in viscosity when heated and its freedom from any tendency to gum.

Lard oil was extracted from the fat of the hog. Lard subjected to pressure yielded the oil, which is highly esteemed as a lubricant for bearings and engine tools.

Neats foot oil was obtained by boiling the feet of oxen. The crude oil collected on the surface is skimmed off and refined. It is fast going out of favor owing to its rapidly extending use in the leather trade which raised the price in the lubricant market.

Its lubricating properties are excellent, the chief use today being a mixture with a mineral oil to form the so-called blended oil.

Tallow oil was obtained by means of pressure from tallow, and was chiefly used for mixing with mineral oils to increase their viscosity.

Of the vegetable oils, olive oil has a specific gravity ranging from 0.913 to 0.917, when good it is the best of the lubricants, and is one of the most perfectly non-drying of all the oils, but soon becomes rancid on exposure to the air.

Rape oil, the most important commercially, of the vegetable oils is obtained from the seed of the Indian and Black Sea rape. It has a specific gravity of 0.912 to 0.916 and is subject to extensive adulteration. The density of rape oil is a valuable indication of its purity, and combined with the viscosity, which is fairly constant, exceeded that of any oil likely to be used as an anti-friction. Even fatty acid when above five per cent is sufficient to condemn a rape oil as a lubricant, and in practice should be much less.

Castor oil is obtained from the seed of the castor oil plant. The density is very high, being from 0.960 to 0.964. This oil does not readily dry on exposure to air, and as most people are aware, has a disagreeable taste. It is remarkable for its ready solubility in alcohol, and refuses to mix with mineral oil, except in the presence of a third oil, such as rape or kerosene.

Linseed oil, although a splendid lubricant for a minute or two, was altogether out of the question for the purpose of lubrication owing to its rapid absorption of oxygen.

(b) Mineral oils, as the name suggests, are of mineral origin occurring in the earth in a great many localities. By far the greatest accumulation are found in the oil fields of the United States, and the latter are the chief source of supply. Large quantities of increasing quantities are also obtained from an extensive oil producing district in southeast European Russia. A third source for British consumption is shale formation in Scotland.

These are the only sources which produce oils in sufficient quantities to be of commercial importance. The three products differ more or less from each other in composition and properties, and are known commercially as American, Russian and Scotch shale oils.

Mineral oils, whatever their source, are composed almost entirely of hydrocarbon compounds—i.e., compounds composed of the elements hydrogen and carbon only. Compounds containing other elements—oxygen, sulphur and nitrogen are also present, but in small quantities. These oils as placed on the market that they may be ignored for the present purpose.

Hydrocarbons, as a class, are very stable bodies, and the liquids and solids can be used unchanged like water. Like water they pass progressively with increase in density and viscosity, and become more and more solid. With increase in the boiling point, the viscosity increases, and the boiling point, in the case of water, at atmospheric pressure is 212 degrees F. but under a pressure of 200 lbs. per sq. in. the boiling point is raised to 292 deg. F. Corresponding data for the hydrocarbons, but the assumption is probably correct that their boiling points are influenced by pressure in a similar manner to that of water. It follows, therefore, that hydrocarbons which would be easily separated at cylinder temperatures under atmospheric pressure would remain liquid under steam pressure.

The crude oils, as obtained from the oil wells and from Scotch shale, consist of numerous members of several series of hydrocarbons of different boiling points, the extremes varying from a few degrees below zero to 600 degrees F. The gases, hydrocarbons separate at the oil fields, and are used at places near the site for lighting and other purposes where gas is not used.

The crude liquid is separated into fractions by the simple process of distillation, each succeeding fraction having a higher boiling point range and being made up of denser and more viscous hydrocarbons.

The components of lowest boiling points are the most volatile and form the naptha, petroleum spirit, and petrol of commerce. Then follows ordinary burning petroleum, succeeded by cleaning oil, then the thin oil spindle lubricating oils, and then in turn by lubricating oils of gradually increasing viscosity. The heavier portions being generally semi-solid.

There remains in the retort a black residue more or less approximating to pitch.

The lubricating oils, prepared as just described are refined by agitation with sulphuric acid, which decomposes and removes tarry and other foreign matters, followed after removal of the acid by settling and washing, by a similar agitation with soda solution, which neutralizes the last traces of acid, and dissolves other objectionable matters. The oil is finally washed well with water and dried. Frequently the oil is further discoloured by filtration through carbon.

Lubricating oils are also prepared from the crude oils by simply distilling off the lighter portions until the residue is of a suitable consistency and boiling point. This is then refined by treatment with sulphuric acid and soda, frequently followed by filtration through carbon. Oils prepared in this way are known as "crude" oils. They are very dark colored and opaque. Generally speaking they are superior in lubricating properties to the distilled oils.

The formation of carbon deposits in engine cylinders lubricated with hydrocarbon oils is the result of decomposition and is not due to the deposition of tarry or pitch-like matters which are often supposed to be present in the oils, the proportion of such matters in all lubricating oils is very small indeed and quite negligible.

Fixed oils and fats are so called because, unlike the hydrocarbon or mineral oils, they cannot be distilled.

When heated alone they darken and evolve acid vapor rather heating to about 600 deg. F. leads to the evolution of carbonic acid gas, together with a very pungent acrid compound acrolein, and volatile organic acids. Gaseous liquids and acids are evolved.

The fixed oils and fats are derived from animal and vegetable tissues. The difference between an oil and a fat is merely a matter of temperature. By a sufficient lowering of temperature oils become converted to fats, and on heating melt into oils. Rape, Olive, Castor, Animal, Neats-foot and lard oils together with tallow and palm oil are glycerides, and sperm oil and wool grease (grease obtained in the scouring of sheep wool) are composed of fatty acids combined with higher alcohols more complex than glycerol, which are solid at the ordinary temperature.

When subjected to steam under pressure or slightly superheated steam, glycerides present a peculiar behavior. The fatty acids and fats decompose into free fatty acids and glycerine or free fatty acids and solid alcohol as the case may be. Some are more susceptible to this decomposition than others. The neutral oils are without action on metals but the free fatty acids formed by their decomposition, like the stronger mineral acids, are capable of attacking and corroding metals, and the reaction is accelerated by the evolution of steam and high pressure.

The use of a lubricant entirely or largely composed of fatty oil therefore results in the cutting away of the internal surfaces of the cylinders, and they are exposed to action, and it is only a matter of time to corrode and destroy the parts as to render them useless. This result is especially marked in the case of tallow. The products of the corrosion are metallic soaps, the oxides of iron and copper, and of sodium. They are all solids, of a heavy, gummy character, which will mix with other solid matters and bind them into a hard and more or less solid mass.

The latter accumulates on the edges of the ports ends of the cylinders, the faces and rings of the piston, forming a hard deposit, which becomes an obstruction and is difficult to remove.

The fatty oils possess the quality of adhesion in a much higher degree than the hydrocarbon oils. The difference is apparent when an oil selected from each class is rubbed between the finger and thumb.

The hydrocarbon oils form so thin a film that it fails to bridge over the inequalities of the rubbing surfaces, which in consequence tend to interlock and cause the hard feeling experienced. The fatty oils, on the other hand, form a film between the rubbing surfaces which remains thick enough to keep the inequalities apart, and the friction between the moving surfaces is practically that resulting from the movement of the oil itself or fluid friction. It is not easy to define oiliness, or to determine altogether what makes it vary in the two classes of oils. One factor is surface tension, which is much smaller in the fatty oils than it is in the hydrocarbon oils. Hydrocarbon oils have not been found to be good lubricants for cylinders or engines using saturated steam. The reason for this appears to be that the isolated droplets of saturated oil have a surface tension so relatively high that they do not adhere to the frictional surfaces already moist with water, but run off and pass out of the cylinder practically ineffective.

By adding a small proportion, say 5% of fatty oil to the hydrocarbon oil, the surface tension is lowered, and the oil appears to be emulsified with the water held by the steam, and in this condition it readily adheres to the surfaces to be lubricated. When working with superheated steam the emulsion is broken, the water is altered, because water, when the oil comes into contact with it, is absorbed. The use of a small quantity of fatty oil will, however, in all practically sound ways assist the hydrocarbon oil in its lubricating function, and, in fact, because of its low surface tension.

The effect of the fatty oil in this direction is usually realized by the fact that, with the formation of free fatty acids, it is questionable whether the solution of a small quantity of fatty oil to the cylinder lubricant causes appreciable corrosion of the metals, but it will be reduced to a minimum by the use of wool grease, which resists decomposition better than any other commercial oil or fat. Rape oil is, probably, much better for the actual lubrication.

It is of the opinion that satisfactory lubrication would be effected, and the formation of carbon deposits much reduced by the use of a carefully selected distilled hydrocarbon oil of a moderate viscosity, with a small proportion, say 10%, of rape oil. The thinner oil and heavier wax would be equally effective, but the use of a small quantity of fatty oil is usually used for steam cylinder lubrication, because all oils and fats, whatever their viscosity, when under the same pressure, have practically the same viscosity at the cylinder temperature, but it would volatilize more readily during the scumming process. The selected oil should be as free as possible from the heaviest hydrocarbon present in the cylinder, which have the greatest tendency to crack with the deposition of carbon, but it should have a moderately high surface tension, reduce the volatility as much as possible. Oils complying with these conditions, but obtained from different sources, will probably possess different degrees of stability under cylinder conditions.

American oils are largely composed of paraffines, whilst Russian oils are almost free from this series, and consist largely of naptha. Oil from these two sources, of the same viscosity, would probably differ very appreciably in their tendency to form carbon deposits.

Unfortunately, no laboratory test has yet been devised which will indicate cylinder conditions, and even were it arranged which would enable suitable oils to be picked out for present tests.

The Passburg Hotel

T. H. DUNCAN, Prop.

Bright, Clean Wholesome Rooms

The Bar is well stocked with the Finest Wines, Liquors and Imported and Domestic Cigars.

THE Southern Hotel

BELLEVUE - ALBERTA

Bar well stocked with the best. Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The Most Popular Hotel in Bellevue

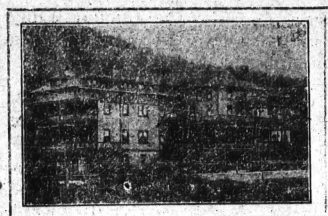
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Located Amidst the Most Beautiful Scenery in the Canadian Rockies

Rendezvous For Rheumatic Patients

FRANK ALBERTA

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL

A. A. SPARKS, prop.

SOLID BRICK STRUCTURE
 STEAM HEATED THROUGHOUT
 BEST AND MOST ELABORATE
 HOTEL IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

RATES: Per month \$35.00 and \$40.00 for board and room. Meal Tickets \$8.00.

BLAIRMORE ALBERTA

NOTICE

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 6 p.m. on Monday, February 15, 1915, for the position of Secretary-Treasurer for The Town of Blairmore and Secretary for Blairmore School District 628, duties to commence as soon as the town auditor can be secured. Salary to be \$100 per month.

L. W. KRIBBS, Mayor.

A SPIRITED REPLY TO THE GERMAN PROFE

Ninety-three of the most prominent beautiful monuments of histo

A Campaign to Encourage Production

The End of a North Polar Expedition

possibly imported from hostile countries over seas, but to substitute potatoes, barley and certain kinds of roots, including turnips. She also finds substitutes also for fats and oils used at meal times, to encourage the eating of beef, pork and home-grown fruit, and to buy as little calves' meat as possible.

French Frontier Been Ravaged

Allies' Immense Reservoir

Several New Armies of French
British Soldiers Soon at the
Front

It has been estimated that

achievement, of which naval construction would have despaired yesterday.

More wonderful still, this massive floating fort is not unable to outpace the swift cruisers. She makes the six knots, a speed greater than the fastest transatlantic liner. Her

... The Certain End

the admiralty, recently stated in the house of commons that Great Britain could lose a super-Dreadnought every month without diminishing her relative superiority over the German navy even though the Germans kept all their ships intact. From what I learn, this was no idle boast.

...the streets, wriggling through ditches and hiding under cover of walls, they arrived almost at the gates of the town when a sentinel discovered them and fired his piece. At once the alarm was sounded, and the party scattered to find themselves, through some good fortune, safe.

Bridget cheerfully. Ain't he got the
 some malicious look?"

for linen d'Ypres a figured fine linen
made in Ypres.

who are actually at the front—Westminster Gazette.

able characters of her verand
script.

That they're not wearin' now, b
A half of what they used

egoate

A Large Shipment of Men's, Women's and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES

JUST IN

We intend to dispose of same at very low figures. All are of the best make and materials. Every pair guaranteed.

We can also save you money on Rubber Overshoes and Footwear

Give us a call before going elsewhere

THE BLAIRMORE TRADING CO.

Blairmore

Alberta

Report of Blairmore

School for January

Below will be found the report of the Blairmore public school for the month of January:

The school was in operation 20 days.

The total number of pupils enrolled was 237.

The total attendances amounted to 4,464, an average of 223 pupils per day.

The average percentage of attendance per room was 94.

Primary Department, Junior Grade 1, Miss I. Murdoch, teacher—Number enrolled 49, aggregate days' attendance 854.5, average attendance 42.72, percentage of attendance 87.18, 100's 39. Perfect in attendance and punctuality—Sandra Lowett, Mildred Bond, Gertrude Dutil, Margaret Lyon, Iuz Brunetto, Edward E. n. s. Jamie Hunter, Freda Brown, Jeug Gow, Mar Tick.

Grades I and II, Miss C. L. Williams, teacher—Number enrolled 53, percentage of attendance 96.55, average attendance 184.75, aggregate attendance 989.5—100's 2. Pupils neither late nor absent—Fernand Capron, Annie Haber, William Morgan, Albert Mannin, Mar Kim, Louis Rosal, Arthur Boyd, Lizzie Brunetto, Maurice Bond, Lindsay Carter, Annie Maline, George Maule, Angeline Morine, Selma Oube, Tozzi Fognari, Martha Boyd, Gil Bert Burgess, Philip Christopher, Charles Gavett, Dorothy Huds, Rena Haber, Thos Kemp, Louis Maffili, Frank McLeod, Jessie McVay, Rachel Maline, Bevenuto Pozzi, Rolud Pinkney, Jean Shearer, George Shearer, Andrew Stewart, Carmen Stevanard, Bobbs Thompson, Albert Thibadeau, Marvin Turner.

Grade III, Miss L. Perkins, teacher—Number enrolled 35, aggregate attendance 681, average attendance 96.55, percentage of attendance 96.55, 100's 2. Pupils neither late nor absent—Fernand Capron, Annie Haber, William Morgan, Albert Mannin, Mar Kim, Louis Rosal, Arthur Boyd, Lizzie Brunetto, Maurice Bond, Lindsay Carter, Annie Maline, George Maule, Angeline Morine, Selma Oube, Tozzi Fognari, Martha Boyd, Gil Bert Burgess, Philip Christopher, Charles Gavett, Dorothy Huds, Rena Haber, Thos Kemp, Louis Maffili, Frank McLeod, Jessie McVay, Rachel Maline, Bevenuto Pozzi, Rolud Pinkney, Jean Shearer, George Shearer, Andrew Stewart, Carmen Stevanard, Bobbs Thompson, Albert Thibadeau, Marvin Turner.

Grade III, Miss L. Perkins, teacher—Number enrolled 35, aggregate attendance 681, average attendance 96.55, percentage of attendance 96.55, 100's 2. Pupils neither late nor absent—Fernand Capron, Annie Haber, William Morgan, Albert Mannin, Mar Kim, Louis Rosal, Arthur Boyd, Lizzie Brunetto, Maurice Bond, Lindsay Carter, Annie Maline, George Maule, Angeline Morine, Selma Oube, Tozzi Fognari, Martha Boyd, Gil Bert Burgess, Philip Christopher, Charles Gavett, Dorothy Huds, Rena Haber, Thos Kemp, Louis Maffili, Frank McLeod, Jessie McVay, Rachel Maline, Bevenuto Pozzi, Rolud Pinkney, Jean Shearer, George Shearer, Andrew Stewart, Carmen Stevanard, Bobbs Thompson, Albert Thibadeau, Marvin Turner.

tendance 34.05, percentage of attendance 97.28, 100's 6. Neither late nor absent—Sydney Sargent, George Handley, Reta Donat, Lue Hinds, George Lyon, Vernon Thibadeau, Lillian Evans, Catherine Lyon, Vernon Hunter, Elizabeth Blair, Lena Lowett, Mildred Passmore, Elizabeth McLeod, Henrietta Robbitt, George Kefauver, John Patterson, Allan Turner, Jeanette Thibadeau, Violet Warner, Flora Warner, Marcelle Bonner.

Grades IV and V, Miss K. B. Darnach, teacher—Number enrolled 44, aggregate days' attendance 639, average attendance 41.93, percentage of attendance 95.29, 100's 6.

Grades VI and VII, Miss E. M. Fulton, teacher—Number enrolled 37, aggregate days' attendance 71, average attendance 35.55, percentage of attendance 96.08, 100's 11.

Grades VIII, IX, X and XI—Number enrolled 22, total attendances 410, average attendance 35.5, percentage of attendance 93.18, 100's 10.

J. W. Verge, Principal

Red Cross Notes

The Supervisors have reported contributions from the members as follows:

District 1, Mrs. Shaw, Supervisor—\$2.75. District 2, Mrs. Hore, Supervisor—\$2.50. District 3, Mrs. Carter, Supervisor—\$1.10. District 4, Mrs. Thompson, Supervisor—\$2.50. District 5, Mrs. Green, Supervisor—\$1.00. Making a total of \$25.30, with still a few to be heard from.

The tea given by Mrs. Green and Mrs. Robert on Wednesday afternoon was unusually successful, netting \$5.12 for the funds. The Executive Committee on behalf of this branch, would like to thank the following citizens for work done without charge—E. Blaine, for drying W. Hore, for making offering boxes, and L. E. Miller, for painting of same.

A joint meeting of the Executive Committee and the gentlemen members, was held in the Thistle Club rooms on Thursday evening for the purpose of rolling bandages. A very enjoyable evening was spent and as a result 36 bandages were rolled. Thanks is also due Marie Lewis for bandages rolled.

It Pays to Advertise

THE INTERNATIONAL Coal and Coke Company, Ltd.

Operates the

DENISON COLLIERIES AT COLEMAN, ALBERTA.

Mines High Grade Steam and Coking Coal. Manufacturers of the Best Coke on the Market.

MAKE MONEY EASY

If you would do so, invest in town lots in the most substantially founded and best business community in The Crown's West Pass.

THAT PLACE IS COLEMAN.

Write to or apply at the head office of

THE INTERNATIONAL Coal and Coke Company, Ltd.

At Coleman, Alberta.

OF LOCAL AND GENERAL INTEREST

E. M. Brown paid a business visit to Lethbridge on Tuesday.

D. A. Sinclair returned from Winnipeg on Wednesday morning.

Mrs. H. T. Fitzsimmons of Winnipeg, is visiting her son, E. T. here.

Mr. Shaw, district mine inspector, visited Beaver Mines on Wednesday.

Mrs. Kidd's maternity home, Box 95, Phone 151. Wedding cakes decorated.

George Bradley and Mayor Appleby were down from Sentinel on Thursday.

H. Smallwood, son of Robert Smallwood, blacksmith, has joined the 3rd at Pincher Creek.

Rumor has it that L. H. Putnam has offered his services as a chaplain to go with the next Canadian contingent.

Mrs. C. E. F. Hisecks left for Pincher Creek Tuesday, where she will spend a few months prior to going over to England.

C. E. F. Hisecks and David Fraser were to Pincher Creek on Saturday, where they enlisted for service with the third contingent.

Mrs. A. W. H. McLeod left on Monday on her return journey to her home in Coleman, Alberta. A Waivale Free attendance of February 4th.

C. R. Dempster, of Pincher Creek, district deputy grand master of the Masonic Order, was in town on Monday, and attended that night's meeting of the local lodge.

Mike Rossi talks of resigning his position as chaplain for the Hoodlums. He claims that he is unable to do justice to the spiritual needs of such an organization. We understand that L. H. Putnam, P. C., is applying for the job.

A pleasant sleigh drive was held by a party made up from Blairmore, Frank and Bellevue on Saturday night. The sleighs were put on wheels and were drawn to the Passburg hotel, where a supper was served at 10:30. The party included Mr. and Mrs. Vowler, Mr. and Mrs. Verge, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Beer, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Gillis, and Misses Katharine and Margaretta Williamson. Everyone enjoyed the outing and the sleighing, which was put on in excellent style by the management of the Passburg hotel. The "sleigh drive" was particularly pleasant.

C. E. F. Hisecks tendered his resignation as secretary-treasurer of the Town of Blairmore at a meeting of the council held on Monday forenoon. The resignation was accepted, to take effect on Tuesday, the 9th. At a meeting of the school trustees held in the council chamber on Tuesday at 11 a. m., Mr. Hisecks' resignation from the office of secretary was considered and received. On motion the trustees granted Mr. Hisecks' salary for the full month of February, and accepted his resignation in the form of leave of absence, the position of secretary-treasurer of the school district being open to him should he ever return to Blairmore and desire to resume such duties. Mr. Hisecks' resignation is keenly regretted, for since his connection with municipal work he has proved to be a thoroughly reliable and competent official, and the manner in which the books of the town and the school district have been kept have brought forth considerable unsolicited commendation from the auditors and others who have had occasion to know of his qualifications. Mr. Hisecks has enlisted for service at the front, and left for Pincher Creek on Tuesday night, where he will enter the training camp. The best wishes of the entire community go with him, and all hope for his safe return.

Sam McVicar, of Beaver Mines, was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Corrie, of Fernie, spent Sunday in town.

W. Robinson, of Burma, was a visitor in the Metropolis on Monday.

A. C. Thompson, of Cowley, has enlisted with the Pincher Creek contingent.

Serge J. W. Graham returned to the military camp at Medicine Hat on Wednesday.

Thermometer registered 71 degrees above zero point in Blairmore on Sunday, February the 7th.

Mrs. C. Ransmore returned to Lethbridge on Sunday night, after having spent over a week in Blairmore.

Over seventy per cent. of the English-speaking population of Bellevue have enlisted for service at the front.

Mrs. F. McNeill, manager of the local telephone exchange, left Monday on a short visit to Drumheller and other northern points.

The local meat markets have decided to keep their stores open for business on Wednesday afternoon, being the first departure to the long-standing half-holiday idea.

A meeting of the Presbyterian Women's Guild will be held at the home of Mrs. Shaw on Wednesday, February 17th at 3 p. m.

The ladies of the Red Cross Society held a tea at the home of Mrs. Raoul Green on Wednesday afternoon, which was well patronized.

In some of the dry towns in Nova Scotia whiskey is being sold as Mineral's Liniment, cod liver oil, machine oil, Worcester sauce, etc. In Alberta whiskey is whiskey and substitutes are thought unnecessary.

A number of gentlemen were sidetracked from the evil trend of their ways, Thursday night and set to work rolling bandages for the use of the army medical corps. The work was in charge of the Red Cross ladies who believe in making everyone take an interest in our boys at the front.

THE BEST COUGH REMEDY "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy ever since I have been keeping house," says L. C. Haines, of Marbury, Ala. "I consider it one of the best remedies I ever used. My children have all taken it and it works like a charm. For colds and whooping cough it is excellent." For sale by all dealers.

L. Dutil, proprietor of the Blairmore Hardware Co., has invested in a new Ford automobile and on Sunday last had a leave of several streets and avenues in the town for educational purposes. They say that he is now qualified to operate the machine, although he is not entitled to a certificate of competency until he has over-run some dog, cat or human being.

The case preferred against Marcelle Neyrick by the postal department was dismissed by Justices Graham and Pinkney on Tuesday morning. When the hour arrived when the hearing of the case should be resumed, Sergeant Maude, on behalf of the Attorney General's department, asked for a further adjournment of one month, as the crown prosecutor, Mr. Campbell had not yet secured the commission from California. Mr. Gillis, who appeared for the accused, raised strong objections to any further adjournment of the case. He felt that the fact that the crown had not secured the commission in the month allowed represented a certain negligence on the part of the attorney general's department and disregarded for the accused. Their honors, after a brief conference, decided to dismiss the case.

D. Wilson has joined the contingent at Medicine Hat.

L. H. Putnam returned from Spokane on Saturday.

J. E. Gillis was in Calgary on business this week and returned Friday morning.

A big dance is to be held at the Summit Hotel, Crow's Nest, on Monday night next.

It is expected that the plant of the Rocky Mountain Cement Co. will start operations by March 1st.

John and Samuel Patterson, sons of Mr. and Mrs. James Patterson, have enlisted at Pincher Creek.

J. Charbonnier, general manager of the West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., returned from Winnipeg on Wednesday.

Judges McNeill, of Medicine Hat, of Red Deer, Winter of Medicine Hat judicial district, and Judge Carpenter, of Medicine Hat, have been appointed masters in chambers of the Supreme Court of Alberta.

The management of Graham's shoeing firm has resolved itself into a company to be known as "Graham & Co." J. Johnson is the new manager and is thoroughly competent in all branches of the trade.

METHODIST MINISTER RECOVERED CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

Rev. James A. Lewis, Minister, of Red Deer, Winter of Medicine Hat, has been needed and well commended in our home for a number of years. I highly recommend it to my fellow as being a medicine worthy of trial in cases of colds, coughs and croup. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a trial and you will find it very effective and continue to use it as occasion requires for years to come, as many others have done. For sale by all dealers.

One of the best hockey games of the season was an exhibition played at Coleman on Saturday night, between Coleman and Frank teams. Before the game started the Frank boys displayed their good sportsmanship and tested the caliber of the Colemanites by giving them the honor of hitting the "cup." Frank were the rightful owners, but rather than have a lasting one in the hearts of the Colemanites, they desired to make this concession. The game which followed was a handy, and almost right through Frank proved to have speed and strength. Before the final certain numbers of the Coleman team displayed a lack of good humor, but their manly tactics brought to applause from the vast audience of onlookers. The score at the finish was 6 to 4 in Frank's favor. The teams lined up as follows:

FRANK		COLEMAN	
Sutherland	goal	Holmes	point
MacIntyre	point	Edin	point
Boyd	cover point	Graham	cover point
Thomas	left wing	Bedington	left wing
Boyer	right wing	Hatfield	right wing
Barbour	centre	Higgins	centre
Turner	rover	Graham	rover

Young Man Shows His Patriotism

On Monday morning, these astir early noticed a stalwart young man, a stranger here, acquiring the way to Pincher Creek, and immediately the time the recruiting office opened. Now it appears that this young man procured a tie pass from the C.P.R., he not having sufficient money to pay his fare here, so he walked down from Passburg to Pincher in order to be on hand when applications to enlist were received on the morning of Monday last. It will be seen that this lad's patriotism was sufficiently strong towards the old Empire that he started apart from Passburg at 10:30 Sunday night and walked all night. Surely this is a splendid example to set and we hope the recruiting officer heard about this incident before the applicant appeared before him—Pincher Creek Echo.

Cowley Happenings

Mrs. J. Cleland and Miss C. Shepherd are visiting in Blairmore this week end.

The L. O. A. met on Wednesday night and several new members were added to their number.

Mr. Bromley wears a smile that seems to have come to stay. It's a boy, and mother and son are doing well.

Several local members of the L. O. O. F. will attend the convention to be held at Edmonton next week.

W. C. Robinson was a visitor up The Pass this week and attended a wedding and dance at Lee's Flats on his way home.

Mr. Bewery, of the North Fork, is seriously thinking of selling his property, and returning to France in the spring.

Rev. Mr. Read preached in Cowley on Sunday evening, in place of Rev. Mr. Chalmers, who has not yet recovered from his recent illness.

On Wednesday evening, February 3rd, a farewell banquet was given Dr. A. C. C. Johnston of Lethbridge, who leaves with the next contingent from Pincher.

A. McEwan, better known as "Sandy," is leaving for the front, as is also Bob McElroy, both joining the Pincher squad. Bert Boreley, of Beaver Mines, is also going.

Mrs. W. C. Robinson was appointed as delegate to attend the first provincial convention of the Women's Institute to be held at Olds on the 17th and 18th of February.

Mrs. M. Cleland, accompanied by a load of young folks, returned out in the darkness of Saturday night and spent a pleasant evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Robinson.

The L. O. O. F. held their annual ball on Friday evening, which was well attended. The Pincher Creek orchestra supplied the music. It was a most enjoyable evening, but those who felt the wind thoroughly enjoyed themselves all the way hours of morning.

Mrs. Miller received word from her sister at Spokane, Mrs. Barker, that her brother-in-law had passed away after a brief illness. He came to Alberta in December and bought land in Stettler, returning home to settle up his business in the hope of getting in on his new home in time to commence spring work, and upon reaching Spokane he contracted pneumonia and only lasted a few days. The news came as a shock to Mrs. Miller, and the sympathy of the neighborhood went out to the bereaved ones.

I'll Show 'Em.

I've stopped the paper, yes I have, I didn't like to do it, But the editor he got too smart, And I show he'll run it. I am a man who pays his debts, And will not be insulted. So when the editor gets smart I want to be consulted.

I took the paper 'leven years And helped him all I could, sir, But when it come to panning me I didn't think he would, sir. But that he did and you can bet It made me hot as thunder. I said, 'I'll stop that sheet, I will, If the doggone thing goes under.'

I lusted up the editor And for his cunning paper Paid him 'leven years and quit, Yes, sir, I stopped the paper.

OLD AGE

Old age as it comes to the orderly process of nature is a beautiful and majestic thing. It stands for experience, knowledge, wisdom, and peace. That is old age as it should be, but old age as it often is means poor digestion, torpid bowels, a sluggish liver and a general feeling of ill health, despondency and misery. This in almost every instance is wholly unnecessary. One of Chamberlain's Tablets tak immediately after supper will improve the digestion, loosen up the liver and regulate the bowels. The feeling of despondency will give way to one of hope and good cheer. For sale by all dealers.